ed, as was supposed, by the parties interested, as pri-tate papers. A succinct view of the whole matter, should be fully expressed, and recorded: it is therefore of its character, may be drawn from the Report of a Committee of the Board of Directors, appointed on the 21st of July, 1840, for the purpose of adjusting and settling these accounts, and who reported on the 21st of December, 1840, which report with the accounts. of December, 1840, which report with the accompanying accounts, is spread at large upon the minutes.

The first transactions were in July, 1537, and appear as advances to A. G. Jaudon, to purchase cotton for shipment to Baring, Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, the proceeds to be remitted to their house in London, then acting as the agent of the Bank. The amount of these shipments was 2,182,998 dollars, 28 cents. The pro ceeds was passed to the credit of the Bank; and the account appears to be balanced. The result, as to the profit and loss, does not appear, and the committee had no means of ascertaining them, nor the names of the par-

In the autumn of 1837, when the second of these transactions commenced, it will be recollected, that Mr. Samuel Jandon had been appointed the Agent of the Bank to reside in London. About the same time, a copartnership was formed between Mr. May Humphreys, Biddle, under the firm of Biddle & Humphreys. This house was established at Liverpool, and thenceforward acted as agents for the sale of the produce shipped at of the corporation, make an inventory of the same, to then a Director of the Bank, and a son of Mr. Nicholas that place, which comprised a large proportion of the be compared with the books, in order to ascertain their whole amount.

annex to their Report a copy of a letter dated Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1840, to the President and Directors of on personal and other security, the issues and the the Bank, from Mr. Joseph Cabot, one of the firm of printed and unprinted Bank paper on hand. The ac-Bevan & Humphreys, and who became a Director at count, however, of the general state of the Bank, subthe election in January, 1838. This letter was read to the Directors at every stated meeting, contained the Board, December 20, 1840, but was not inserted on tained the items of "bills receivable on Bank stock and

the minutes. (Appendix K.)
This arrangement continued during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, the transactions of which amounted to 8.969.450 dollars, 95 cents. The shipments were made

by the Bank, and the proceeds remitted to Mr. Samuel Jaudon, agent of the Bank in London.

It appears that there was paid to Messrs. Bevan & Humphreys by the Bank in Philadelphia during the months of March, April and May, 1539, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, and the account was thus balanced. The computtee have reason to believe thus balanced. The committee have reason to believe, that this sum constituted a part or perhaps the whole of the profits derived from the second series of ship ments. How, and among whom, it was distributed, they have not been informed, but from the terms of the final settlement to be adverted to presently, each one

of the committee of the Directors, by whom it was effected. They say: "A long and difficult negotiation Committee of August 28, 1840, and entered on the mihas resulted in the settlement of three-fourths of the nutes of the Board, that the Philadelphia and Reading Loss on furniture paid by the Bank, Balance, and an agreement of the settlement of the Railroad Co. had made a contract with Mr. Joseph Passage to London for hims remaining fourth. The payment of half the amount, Cowperthwarte for a loan of 500,000 dollars in his indiand the agreement for one-fourth, are neither of them vidual capacity, (although supposed by the company to and the agreement for one-fourth, are neither of them such as the committee labored to obtain; yet the terms have been on account of the Bank,) to be converted are better than at one period of the negotiation they into sterling bonds at 4 dollars, 80 cents per pound sterare better than at one period of the negotiation they could reasonably have expected, and although unsatisfactory in themselves, are acceptable under the peculiar circumstances of the case."

The settlement reported to the Board on the 21st of December, 1840, was as follows:-With Mr. Nicholas Biddle for one half

amounting with interest to For which there was received from him in payment, three Bonds of the Re-public of Texas, for five thousand ral James Hamilton, then in London, to deliver to the Cashier, or his or-der, a Bond of the Republic of Texas, payable in London, for £10,126 13s. 4d, and also ninety Bonds of the same, for two hundred and fifty pounds each: these with interest due and exchange, according to a cal-

Leaving a balance of Bank within one month, Texas Bonds, and on the degive him a full discharge from its claim upon him for his share of the loss on these operations. This contract has been performed. The Committee at the The Committee submit herewith (Appendix M.) a Bank settlement, under the belief that a better arrangement date of June 30, 1840, of 400,000 dollars to

the Bonds might at a distant day, be disposed of without serious loss."
The Committee also settled with Mr. Joseph Cowperthwaite, for one-fourth of the loss, For which was received in payment, \$157,847 74 Mr. Cowperthwaite's share in certain Dauphin County Coal Land, which cost \$120,000, less a mortgage thereon of \$10,000

cost, Land in Lycoming County, Wisconsin and Michigan, Boston and Illinois Land Co. Stock, 17 shares, par, Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, 350 shares, par, Planters' Bank of Mississippi, 59 shares,

Land in Cataraugus Co., N. York, which

par, West Feliciana Bank, 100 shares, par, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Co., 500 shares, par, Camden and Woodbury Railroad Co. 100 shares, par, Loan of Camden and Woodbury Railroad

And a cash payment, the Committee say

16,000 of "about \$263,900 Making altogether, \$263,900
The Committee state, in reference to their settlement with Mr. Cowperthwaite, that it was made on the ground, that "with the exception of a few thousand dollars retained to pay other debts, the agreement

comprised all his remaining property."
The Committee also settled with Mr. S. V. S. Wilder, the remaining one-fourth, \$161,793 33 amounting with interest to For the purpose of enabling Mr. Wilder to settle this amount in cash, the Bank of the U. States in New York, loaned to

him, the sum of \$112,000 on the security of 1. Real estate at Green Hill, Philadelphia county, 2. Five thousand five hundred 20,000 acres of "Iron land," and two furnaces in Columbia county,

Pennsylvania, in operation and

producing a rent equal to 6 per cent. on \$200,000 79,000 3. On his claim upon Wm. H. 7,500 Robertson of Mobile, 4. On his claim on Mr. Bigelow 5,500 112,000 00 of N. York.

The balance was settled by receiving the whole amount from Mr. Wilder, in cash

49,793 33 \$161,793 33

Mr. Thomas Dunlap of Philadelphia guarantees under the date of December 21, 1840, the faithful and punctual payment of the loans to Mr. Wilder - The Committee of the Board add, "Under this arrangement we apprehend no loss to the Bank."

Upon the presentation of the Report of the Committee on advances, to the Board on the 21st of Dec., 1840, a motion was made, to recommit the same for the purpose of having inserted therein, the name of the party really interested in the one-fourth, for which the settlement was made with Mr. S. V. S. Wilder. This motion did not prevail, but the Report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

After the Report had been read, the following Pretion of this meeting, and it is believed, will revive the mble and Resolutions were submitted by Mr. James Martin, and unanimously adopted by the Directors present, who were Messrs. John R. Neff, Joseph Ca-bot, Lewis Waln, John Connell, Manuel Eyre, Richard Price, Lawrence Lewis, James Martin, George Handy and Robert Taylor; Mr. Neff acting by de-putation as President pro. tem. in the absence of Mr. Dunlap.

Thomas Dunlap, until March 20, 1839, when he was for several years without the sanction or knowledge of the Board of Directors, and as it further appears, The original documents, necessary to enable the Committee to arrive at all the facts in relation to these transactions were mostly if not wholly for the account and to the Profit and Loss of the executarnsactions, were not accessible having the research to the second and to the Profit and Loss of the executarnsactions.

"Resolved, That the loaning or discounting, on the deposite of collateral security or promissory notes of the officers of the Bank is unauthorized, and contrary to the proper administration of the affairs of the

"Resolved, That the large advances made by the officers of the Bank in the periods of 1837-8, and 1838-9 being totally unauthorized, and unknown to the Board of Directors, merits and receives our just censure and

condemnation. By the Thirteenth Standing Rule of the Bank, it is provided that the Committee on the state of the Bank, composed of five members, and elected by ballot every three months, should "at least once, during their time of service, examine and count the discounted notes, and compare the amount thereof with the balance of the amount of bills discounted in the General Ledger they shall also count the cash, and the printed and the agreement and report to the Board." The custom an In explanation of these proceedings, the Committee pears to have been for this committee to confine the examination exclusively to the cash, bills discounted other security," which included as well the bills re-ceivable for sale of branches as the loans made in the manner heretofore adverted to, and "Foreign Bills of Exchange, under which head was contained the advances on shipments of merchandise. Thus, on the principally to Biddle & Humphreys, were paid for by drafts on Bevan & Humphreys—the funds advanced 25th of June, 1838, on which day an examination was drafts on Bevan & Humphreys—the funds advanced

since the recharter.—(Appendix L.)
Not only in regard to loans and settlements, but in relation to the purchase and sale of stocks, the establishment of agencies, and other important measures of general policy, the Board of Directors were not re-gularly consulted. Of this the committee must be perwill be at liberty to make his own inferences.

The third and last account, amounting to 3,241,042

September, 1536, the Bank purchased the "Merchants' Before proceeding to state the particulars of this set-tlement, it will be proper to precede it by the remarks ties on the 13th of February, 1840, the said contract ling. At the period of that report, the sum of 326. 000 dollars of this loan had been taken up, of which Total received, the Bank was then the holders of 272,000 dollars and on that day, (with the assent of the Board,) assumed the balance unpaid of the contract. Upon the eigh- Leaving for three years services, teenth day of August, 1838, the Bank guaranteed a contract made by Mr. Nicholas Biddle in his individual capacity, for the purchase of two thousand five hundred Bonds of the State of Mississippi, of two thousand dollars each, amounting in the whole to 5,000,000 dollars. The signature of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, then second assistant Cashier, was affixed to the grant to the situated that it cannot be got at, but the attempt will been six Extra Sessions of Congress; but not one has cond assistant Cashier, was affixed to the guarantee, on behalf of the Bank upon the verbal authority of the President. Upon the 20th January, 1839, the Bank guaranteed to the State of Michigan, the punctual fulfillment of the State of Michigan, the punctual and Banking Company, for the purchase of Bonds of that State, to the extent of 3,145,687 dollars, 50 that State, to the extent of 3,145,687 dollars, 50 the States Bank of Pennsylvania, with of that States, to the extent of 3,145,687 dollars, 50 the States Bank of Pennsylvania, with one called hy a new President, to carry out immediately present the present of the Bank, it seems to be generally allowed that the stock is entirely under the Constitution for appropriating the property of the U. States, he has been neither very clear not very precedent to be set? Why is half a million of dollars to the uses of the States to the uses of the U. States, he has been neither very clear not very precedent to be set? Why is half a million of dollars to the uses of the U. States, he has been neither very clear not very precedent to be set? Why is half a million of dollars to the uses of the U. States, he has been neither very clear not very precedent to be set? Why is half a million of dollars to the uses of the U. States, he has been neither very clear not very precedent to be set? Why is half a million of dollars to the uses of the U. States, he has been neither very clear not very precedent to be set? Why is half a million of dollars to the use of the U. States, he has been neither very clear not very precedent to be set? Why is half a million of dollars to the use of the U. States, he has been neither very clear not very precedent to be set? Why is half a million of dollars to the use of the U. States, he to the U. States, he has been neither very clear not very precedent to be set? Why is half a million of dollars to the use of the U. States, he has been called by a new receive of the U. States, to the U. States, to the United States to the use of the U. States, th of that State, to the extent of 3,145,687 dollars, 50 ents, for 2,7000,000 taken at par, and including interest on the instalments payable every three months up to January, 1843. On the 29th of April, 1839, the Bank guaranteed a contract entered into by Mr. Thomas Dunlap in his individual capacity, for the purchase of one million of dollars of the Hillinois and Michiel the Republicans of the Convention of the State Bank of Pennsylvania, with a normal capital of \$14,000,000, there is a possibility a normal capital of \$14,000,000, there is a possibility a normal capital of \$14,000,000, there is a possibility a normal capital of \$14,000,000, there is a possibility that it may carn something, which of course will be for the stockholders, and they entertain the stockholders, and they entertain the destant hope that it may eventually recover itself so as to pay a dividend. In turning over the mass of stuff to pay a dividend. In turning over the mass of stuff to pay a dividend. In turning over the mass of stuff the State Bank of Pennsylvania, with a normal capital of \$14,000,000, there is a possibility that it may carn something, which of course will be for the true key to this whole proceeding. The fact is, the Convention of the Virginia Legislature in March last Federal capacity. The possibility that it may carn something, which of course will be for the stockholders, and they entertain the favorite measures on the country, while the Wirginia Legislature in March last is to some thing the proportion of the Virginia Legislature in March last is to some the virginia Legislature in March last is to some thing the proportion of the Virginia Legislature in March last is to some the virginia Legislature in March last is to some the virginia Legislature in March last is to some the virginia Legislature in March last is to some the virginia Legislature in March last is to some the virginia Legislature in March last is to some the virginia Legislature in March last is to some the virginia Legislature in March last is to some livery of the last mentioned Bonds, the Bank agreed to committee can find no authority on the minutes of the

that the Texian securities were much below par in tingent fund, and an abstract of the losses chargeable the market, the Committee reluctantly agreed to the thereto. In this last account there is a charge under for the Bank could not be (at least amicably) effected, Bank notes account," which has not been explained and in the bope founded on general information, that to the satisfaction of the Committee. It must be also mentioned, that among the expenditures of the Bank, cents, as paid on the "Receipts of Mr. N. Biddle," of "Mr. N. Biddle and J. Cowperthwaite," and "Cashier's Vouchers." As the Committee were unable to obtain satisfactory information upon the subject of these expenses from the books or officers of the Berlin Ber there is entered, at various dates, commencing May 5, penses from the books or officers of the Bank, applica-tion was made by letter to Mr. N. Biddle and Mr. J.

5,000 their examination the mass of materials submittee and banking hor towns to component the mass of materials submittee and banking hor towns to common wealth, and their examination the mass of materials submittee. 110,000 Cowperthwaite, from whom no reply has been received. 20,000 their examination, only such as seemed sufficient to illustrate the general course of the administration of the Bank. To have gone more into detail would have required more time than was allotted to the Committee, and to have accompanied each particular with full ex-5,900 all reasonable limits. They have given the simple 100 facts without comment; but enough has been presented, it is believed, to enable each stockholder to form 25,000 a judgment of the manner in which the interests committed by him to his trustees and agents, the di-5,000 rectors and officers, have been managed. To satisfy mere idle curiosity, the Committee had no inclination, and would have gladly omitted many of the facts and explanations they have given, would such a course have been reconciled to their sense of duty, to those by whom they were appointed.

JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, MOSES KEMPTON, CHARLES MASSEY, JR., EDWARD COLES. JOHN BACON JAMES S. NEWBOLD. Attest-GRORGE SHARSWOOD, Secretary. Bank of the U. S., Philadelphia, April 3, 1841.

Adjourned Meeting of Stockholders of the U. S. Bank. At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the U. S., held, by adjournment, (from Monday, the 5th capital stock, of April,) in the Banking House on Thursday, the 8th Capital stock, Surplus,

Samuel Breck, Esq., the Chairman, called the meet ing to order at 10 o'clock. Before the reading of the journal of the former meet ing, the chairman stated that there were six vacancies in the Board of Directors, including Thomas Dunlap, The losses chargeable were

Esq., the late President, who had resigned. And to sup-ply these vacancies, the following named gentlemen had been elected directors: William Drayton, Joshua Lippincott, William Rawle, J. M. Claghorn, George Thomas, John Cooper.

And that WILLIAM DRAYTON had been elected Pro-

The journal of the previous meeting was then read Richard Price stated that his name was on the printed ticket in January last, without his consent; that he did not accept the appointment, and had resigned.

On motion, Mr. Price's remarks were ordered to be

ntered on the journal. Mr. Lippincott, from the Committee of Investigation then reported a series of resolutions, which, after sundry amendments, were adopted, as follows:

The committee to which was referred the resolution of the stockholders of the 5th inst, directing that such measures should be reported as were deemed necessary to relieve the Bank from its present embarrassments respectfully present to the meeting the following reso-

1. Resolved, That the interests of the stockholders will be best promoted by preserving the corporate existence of the institution. 2. Resolved, That the change which has taken place in the administration of the Bank, meets the approba-

confidence of the community. 3. Resolved, That it is expedient that the name of the institution should be changed, and its nominal capital reduced to fourteen millions of dollars, valuing each

share at forty dollars. 4. Resolved, That the present committee be author ized to prepare, and cause to be presented to the Legislature, a memorial in the name of the stockholders, pray-"As it appears by the Report of the Committee on ing to be relieved from the residue of the bonus yet un- pensation of Providence.

Advances, that large transactions have been going on paid, from the obligation to make loans to the State, specie payments for a reasonable period of time, and for such modifications of its charter as are indicated in

these resolutions.
5. Resolved, That a part of the assets of the Bank be placed in the hands of trustees as a pledge for the purpose of securing the ultimate payment of its post notes, circulation and deposites, in the event of an arrange ment being made with the other city and county banks to receive its notes in payment and on deposit, and in case such arrangements should fail to be made, then in trust for the security of the present circulation and

6. Resolved, That it is expedient that the banking perations should be confined to the bank in this city and that its agencies should be no longer maintaine than is necessary for the interests of the institution.

7. Resolved, That the discounts of the Bank shall be confined to business paper, and that no permanent loans shall be made on stock or other security, and that no loans shall be made except at the board on the regular

discount day.

8. Resolved, That the salary of the President of the Bank, shall be reduced to five thousand dollars, and that a suitable reduction shall be made in the salaries of its other officers and agents.

9. Resolved, That no Director shall be permitted to become the surety for any officer of the Bank. 10. Resolved, That for the future no proxies shall be valid unless dated and executed within sixty days before the day of each general election of Directors, and such proxy or proxies shall be acknowledged before a magistrate or notary, and that no officer, director, or clerk of the Bank shall be allowed to vote a proxy.

Mr. J. M. Kennedy moved the following resolution,

which was adopted:

Resolved, That when this meeting shall adjourn, will adjourn to meet on the first Tuesday in May next, unless sooner called by the officers of the meeting, who are hereby authorized to make the c

The following r to ascer ave been in ns Bank; and if so, that curred by the officers or ans Bank; and if so, that they cause those responsibilities to be enforced by law Mr. Caleb Cope moved the following, which was

manimously adopted:
Resolved, That the Clerks of the Bank be released from the obligation of their oaths and affirmations of secrecy, touching the affairs of the Bank, in their communications with the Directors and the Committee of SAMUEL BRECK, Chairman. Investigation.

JOSEPH GRATZ. } Secretaries. CHARLES GILPIN, Jos. R. CHANDLER,

(From the N. Y. Herald.)
The excitement produced by the report of the Investigating Committee is unparalleled both in Philadelphia and here. The astounding disclosures of the manner in which the Bank has been conducted have surprised even those who had cherished the worst apprehensions.

The money received by this person from July, 1837, Passage to London for himself and family, " expense of the agency, extra commission, ... " French and Holland loans,

Of this he has returned,

tract has been performed. The Committee at the Board say, in reference to this settlement:—"Aware that the Texian securities were much below par in tingent fund, and an abstract of the lurges characters. but that they correspond with the committee's report: Comparative view of the Assets and Liabilities of the

> Jan. 1. Feb. 4. \$11,120,772 10,554,338 9,821,735 9,965,157 Assets. Suspended debt, special agents,
> depoited as security
> for loans in Europe, 16,487 Loans to Commonwealth,
> Real estate and banking houses,
> Bonds and mortgages,
> Balances with agency, London, Paris, and Amsterdam bankers,
> Foreign bills of exchange,
> Bonns for charter. 440,168 1,108,459 512,140 835,800 723,804 \$72,692,265 71,293,162 68,155,149 Liabilities.
> Circulation of late and present bank,
> Circulation of post notes,
> Circulation of post notes to 7 157 517 3,482,623 1,524,768 1,031,295 732,068 4,920,771 5,151,668 5,104,444 city banks. 9,665,586

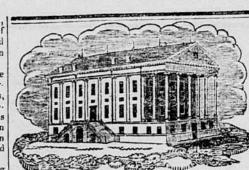
31,386 30,976 12,533,556 12,533,556 502,222 502,222 633,643 616,454 Dividends unclaimed, 12,504,069 Loans in Europe, Bonds in Europe, Balance of bond to U. States, Guarantee of bonds Planters' 538,000 312,000 Bank, Guarantee to State of Michi-1,734,750 1,734,750 gan, Lue to State banks, Due to depositors,
Morrison, Sons & Co., Denison & Co., Brown, Ship-ley & Co.,
Foreign exchange account, 3,184,776 3,767,878 Resulting balance, \$35,796,802 34,070,121 35,796,802 34,070,121 35,000,000 35,000 000 2,295,462 2,223,040 \$73,092,965 71,993,162 68,155,140 ary in its regular business. At this rate it sinks \$2,000,000 year, It appears that the amount of contingent fund, March, 1841.

Excess of loss Correspondence of the National Intelligencer. here can almost realize its truth in the appearance of the city and the good feeling everywhere manifested by our citizens. As I write, the solemn knell of death of manhood, with such artificial restrictions, and such is everywhere heard. The church bells are tolling; and alarming power? Better bandage the Chinese foot, to our government: in fine, his whole conduct has been and encouragement. In the ensuing example and encouragement. minute guns are fired from Brooklyn and from the Battery; the stores are closed; flags, shrouded in black, are flying at half-mast from our shipping and from every flag-staff in the city, and the citizens generally appear in mourning, wearing crape upon the left arm—women as well as mon. Every things size of the stores are closed; flags, shrouded in black, are flying at half-mast from our shipping and from every flag-staff in the city, and the citizens generally appear in mourning, wearing crape upon the left arm—women as well as mon. Every things give the stores are closed; flags, shrouded in black, and deform its growth! Would it be right to impose such that of a prime minister to some royal despot, in whom resides the real power and the sole responsibility. Despite of all the outcry against proscription, another of Mr. Daniel Webster's changes has been exhibited in the unsparing and relentless vengeance dealt out wears more than the solemn stillness of the New York

6,658,672 7,924,263

The unwelcomed intelligence reached Boston early

of that noble city with grief. Every thing was done there by the authorities to solemnize this painful dis-



RICHMOND, Va., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1841.

ADDRESS

Of the Central Committee, appointed by the Democratic the delusion; experience has proved its fallacy. True, scription unceasingly at work, and with an invariant section of the Central Committee, appointed by the Democratic the delusion; experience has proved its fallacy. True, scription unceasingly at work, and with an invariant section of Congress, in which, it is probable, there will ke ardent spirits, it has produced activity and like ardent spirits, and the produced activity and like ardent spirits, are produced activity and like ardent spirits.

to the great interests which are at stake, and to urge you to the polls. If ever the principles of Virginia vere dear to you-if ever it were necessary to sustain them with all the energy in your power, now is the time to gird up your loins and go boldly into the con-

Since the Convention of the Democratic Republican nembers of the Legislature addressed you on the 18th March, two important events have swept over the land. The President of the United States has called an Extra Session of Congress; and since he has made the call, he, himself, has been gathered unto his fathers. Both of these events are replete with the deepest interest, and both of them require some remarks at our hands.

When the Convention addressed you, they had anticipated an Extra Session of Congress, in consequence of the rumors that were then so rife at Washington; and they justly attributed such a movement to the disposition of the Whig Cabinet, to "force favorite mea-sures on the country, while the Whig party yet reains united." The event has fulfilled their predictions, and the weightiest and gravest reasons assigned in the Washington official organ for the call, too clearly confirm the policy which they have ascribed to the movement. The N. Intelligencer does not hesitate to avow, that there are more important objects to be accomplished, than those which are glanced at in the Proclamation-that it is for something else than to provide some resources for the Treasury-that it is, in fact to carry out the great measures which, it says, the people had chalked out in the election of Gen. Harrison; and that when they elected him in November last, they dicided upon an unmediate accomplishment of the measures which they had in contemplation. But the authors of this argument knew, in fact, that the grave and weighty reasons assigned for the measure were not sufficient for its justification. They were well aware, thatan Extra Session had been suggested by Mr. Clay, before the last Congress assembled, and before the con-The third and last account, amounting to 3,241,042 dollars, 83 cents, appears on the books as "Bills on London, advances S. V. S. W." These letters stand for the name of S. V. S. Wilder of New York. Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle, to whom these consignments were made, continued their accounts in the name of Beyan & Humphreys, but without the knowledge of that firm, as appears by Mr. Cabot's letter of December, 1836, the Bank purchased the "Merchants' even those who had cherished the worst apprehensions. The conduct of the former President is particularly open to animadversion. It appeared at the meeting of the stockholders that the original charter of the Bank on the stockholders that the original charter of the Bank on the stockholders that the original charter of the Bank of the stockholders that the original charter o Bevan & Humphreys, but without the knowledge of that firm, as appears by Mr. Cabot's letter of December 28, 1840. The result of these last shipments was a loss of 962,524 dollars, 13 cents. Of this amount the sum of 553,908 dollars, 57 cents was for excess of payments by Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle to the London Agency, beyond the proceeds of sale, with interest thereon. The parties interested claimed and were allowed a deduction for loss on 526,000 dollars of Southern Funds, used in the purchase of cotton, when at a discount, the sum of 310,071 dollars, 30 cents, and discount, the sum of 310,071 dollars, 30 cents, and shares at 100 dollars, 75 cents. On the 4th of March, 1839, timate the falsehoods that have been published in the more in view—but unfortunately their own argument Agent, 21,031 dollars, 86 cents, making 331,133 dollars, 16 cents, and leaving to be settled by the parties the sum of 631,390 dollars, 97 cents.

Before proceeding to state the particulars of this set.

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Before proceeding to state the particulars of this set.

Before proceeding to state the particulars of the set of the s breaking up the union of their ranks. They had no regular code of principles to sustain. They had agreed upon no system of measures to accomplish. All they 5,074 sought was, to cling together until they had conquered 1,015 —and then each Whig was at liberty to turn his vic-173,044 tory to the best account.—But this argument is itself 35,166 at war with all the precedents in our annals. When 38,755 was Congress called immediately after a Presidential 83,970 election to carry out the measures, supposed to be em-braced in the contest? When Mr. Jefferson defeated \$852,192 Mr. John Adams in 1801-although they differed in 392,500 every essential measure of public policy—though a State Rights President had been elected to supercede the eaving for three years services, \$459,692 Sedition and Alien Law Administration of John Adams, Mr. Biddle, Cowperthwaite, Andrews, and others, yet Mr. Jefferson quietly waited for the regular sesthat have got large sums, will be forthwith proceeded against and made to disgorge. A committee has been authorized to commence suits. Some of them have nothing 180 and Ma. Biddle's proposity is northern and the state of the regular session of Congress to carry out the reforms of the Government. When Gen. Jackson defeated the Federal, skylight administration of Mr. John Q. Adams, he

the capital of which was only 10 millions of dollarssome 50 millions or more. Such an institution, conducted as it will be by a Board of Directors entirely irresponsible to the People, will have power enough to of Virginia. control the capital, labor, and business of all the South. In vain does experience warn the Cabi South. In vain does experience warn the Cabinet at Washington, against its establishment. The last Bank of the U. States, was more than once on the verge of bankruptcy. Facts are not want of the U.S., has been announced to you; and while we that it contributed to corrupt the public press and to contaminate the public morals. But this institution to the contaminate the public morals. But this institution to the contaminate the public morals. and to give our support to no man in whose devo contaminate the public morals. But this institution his high station, it becomes us seriously to consider the which assumed the new form of a Pennsylvania Bank probable consequences of this unexpected event. The heterogeneous mass, who composed the party by which and we should call forth all our energies to see 1,734,750 of the U. States, is about to explode in ruin upon the 1,849,846 leads of its stockholders. The spectacle is frightful heads of its stockholders. The spectacle is frightful heads of its stockholders. The spectacle is frightful as it is disgusting. The Report of its Committee of Investigation, which has just been published, developes a scene of mismanagement and abuse, which sickens every one that examines it, and will cast a shade over every one that examines it, and will cast a shade over the special through all Europe. Its own our mercantile character through all Europe. Its own officers have been speculating with the funds of the Bank, and to a large extent in State securities, in the scrip of chartered companies, and in the cotton and tobacco of the South. The value of its stock has divided to 18 or 10 per cent and in the oningen. bankrupt. the ears of the Whig leaders in vain. In the very face he meant a change from the strict construction of the of these mischiels, they are pressing for the establishment of another and a larger bank; without any auwhich would open a road to the gigantic car of Federal-507,580 thority from the Constitution, and whilst our credit in Europe is so low that the adequate funds can to the terrific tyranny of a consolidated Empire. Mr. W. New York, April 7. scarcely be obtained in that quarter for the stable, has already commenced his system of "change," by "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to specie foundation of a new Institution.—And if they installing his own son, a young man under 30 years of the house of feasting," saith the good Book, and one could succeed, would it be right to fetter the enerpear in mourning, wearing crape upon the left arm—
in an age like this, when no country pretends to
women as well as men. Every things gives sign of the
have discovered the best system of Banking; when to office holders, who were friendly to the late Adminisnational bereavement. All business, or nearly all, so many foreign nations and so many of our own tration. We have reason to believe, that General Harhas been dispensed with through the city, and the city States are trying experiments to ascertain the best -and when so many pamphleteers and reviewers of as to extend his saving hand to some who were already

the public places of amusement will be closed, without subject?

to direct a scire facias, or in other words, to put down It grieves us to find, that since his death, the axe of and then it subjoins a long letter from Mr. Montel.

which has made the husbandman spurn his cottage, and introduced a spirit of lutury at variance with the simplicity of our institutions. I call upon the warm advocates of banking now to surrender their errors. Shall I take them by the hand, and lead them through our cities? Bankruptey meets are some of the events of one short month, and lead them through our cities? Bankruptey meets us at every step-ruin stares us every where in the face. Shall I be told of the benefits arising to commerce from the concentration of capital? Away with ists supreme in the Cabinet- with the guillotine of pro the delusion: experience has proved its fallacy. True, scription unceasingly at work, and with an Extra Ses

Fellow-Citizess:—On the eve of an important election, which takes place on Thursday next, we election, which takes place on Thursday next, we come forward to address you, to awaken your attention to the great interests which are at stake, and to urge soon? Can we too soon escape the dangers by which we are surrounded? I know I shall be told that even if we put down this bank, that State banks will still exist. Even if true, the position is not a justifiable one. If the set them, we shall have acquitted ourselves of our duty.
It is all that can be asked of us. But, Sir, we actually possess the lever of Archimedes, and have a foot of ground on which to rest it. Our revenue amounts to upwards of \$20,000,000 annually. Require but a 4th or 5th to be paid in gold and silver; what would be the effect? The merchants would collect the notes of banks, and demand specie for them, and thus a test would be adopted, by means of which to ascertain the solvency of every institution. The demand for specie thus produced would have the beneficial effect of introduit is most wanted. The system might be enlarged gradually until your wishes should be consummated. would he sitate in pressing them upon you. But I repair the breach thus made in the Constitution, whe should not hold myself entitled to your countenance, to an opportunity presents itself of doing so, without vio the government. I could prove it is to the interest of

the honest stockholders to put down this Bank.
"There remains then to be considered but one other fact: How would the Government be affected by the dissolution of this charter? I protest against the idea, that the Government cannot get on without this Bank. We are not dependent on this corporation. Wretched the Secretary of the Treasury to devise some scheme

"You have been disappointed, (concludes Mr. Tyler) in your wishes, in your expectations. Instead of a system abounding in blessings, it has been converted into an instrument of corruption. Cold, unfeeling speculation has usurped the place of honest feeling. corruption; and thereby to preserve ourselves from its every day more and more extensive, and if we suffer

We have pressed these views upon the Bank of the dwell upon the other favorite measure, which the ly For this balance, Mr. Biddle agreed to deliver to the last mentioned Bonds, the Bank agreed to make wery of the last mentioned Bonds, the Bank agreed to mis share of the loss on these operations. The constitution of the properties and the properties of the purpose of laying a foundation.

They have been always applied in the Federal Government. They have been always applied in the Federal G These are the leading mea- leaders are availing themselves of the present moment, ors, and therefore would not be entitled to confidence, but that they correspond with the committee's report:

Comparative view of the Assets and Liabilities of the Bank of the United States, its Offices and Agencies, against their adoption. Is it necessary for us to expand their adoption. Is it necessary for us to expand their adoption. Is it necessary for us to expand their adoption. Is it necessary for us to expand their adoption. Is it necessary for us to expand their adoption. Is it necessary for us to expand their adoption. Is it necessary for us to expand their adoption. Is it necessary for us to expand their adoption. Is it necessary for us to expand their adoption to the Figure 1. Settle when most of the State Governments are in debt, and sures; a National Bank, and a Distribution of the Proceeds?

the relief in this way will be far short of the wants and expectations, most of the States. The debts of the States ous example." Happy indeed would it be for his control of the states of the S 8.8598,895
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10,459,0 Jefferson has long since denounced it as one of "the deadliest hostility" to liberty itself. And this opinion was given when he had before his eyes an Institution, the capital of which was only 10 millions of dollars—

National Bank, with all their energies—and we shall 88,973 And now we are threatened with a monstrous Bank of want Delegates in the next Legislature, who may coun-

regulate the markets of the whole country, and to But another event has fallen upon us, since the Addwindled to 18 or 19 per cent. and in the opinion and the openly avowed design to create a Bank of the of many economists the whole concern is entirely U. S., and to distribute the proceeds of the public bankrupt. These warnings, however, are rung in lands too plainly inform us, that when he cried "change," age, and totally inexperienced in public affairs, in the Sabbath. To-morrow arrangements will be made for the greatest commercial nation in the world are con-the funeral solemnities of Saturday. This evening all stantly differing upon this momentous and complicated of sickness, and the shades of death were deepening round him, the arm of vengeance was not stilled, the exception, I believe. Public opion would not tolerate any exhibition of any sort, or a political meeting by any party.

Can nothing rouse the Whig politicians to a sense of dark spirit of the controlling power was not at rest. Durany exhibition of any sort, or a political meeting by any party.

Can nothing rouse the Whig politicians to a sense of dark spirit of the controlling power was not at rest. Durany exhibition of any sort, or a political meeting by any our danger? How much is the present condition of ing the last week of Gen. H.'s life, it is said, that many party. Without exception, I believe, every public society in of the picture, which was drawn in 1819, by the now actiments, were dism sed, and they were informed that it the city, and every Court, as well as every order of men have testified their respectful remembrance of the death addressed the House of Representatives in favor of the had served for years in the offices of the Government, The Governor announced the death of the President to Resolution to repeal the charter of the second Bank of were dependent on their salaries for support, without the Legislature yesterday at Albany, and after suitable the U.S.: (The picture is strong; perhaps rather too means, and without prospects, and are now thrown on eulogies in the Senate and the House, both branches much so. At all events, we go not for extinguishing the cold charities of an unfeeling world; and, as the

this corporation: I con'end that it is: For one, I enter | proscription is striking off fresh heads to make way for my protest against the banking system, as conducted fresh office-hunters; and we blush to state, that Bela in this country—a system not to be supported by any Badger of Philadelphia, the notorious dealer in votes or this country—a system not to be supported by any badger of the chiefest pipe layers among sion-the dream of a visionary-a system which has the Whigs-the vile tool, who was employed in getting done more to corrupt the morals of society than any thing else—which has introduced a struggle for wealth, still more notorious for shipping voters to New York instead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtue one of the most shameless of political partizans, has been rewarded with the office of Naval officer of Philatage, and introduced a spirit of luxury at variance with the simplicity of our institutions. I call upon be rewarded, who may not expect compensation.

the door, inviting all to enter and receive accommoda-tion: splendid palaces arise—the ocean is covered with once a Democrat, and though now in the camp of the sails-but soon an alteration in the state of the country enemy, yet we should have hoped not so decidedly has takes place; and, when the thoughtless adventurer, seated in the midst of his family in the imaginary enjoyment of permanent security, sketches out to himself long and halcyon days; his prospects are overshadowed, H. have removed many of the subjects which were and misery, ruin and bankruptey make their appearance, in the form of bank curtailments. If this be true, and I appeal to the knowledge of all men for its truth, and I appeal to the knowledge of all mental tests, asset, the largest grave. Neither party has selected its candidate for soon? Can we too soon escape the dangers by which the next Presidency: the struggle is not now a struggle for men, but a struggle for principles; and the important issues which those principles involve, even Whig ingenuity canno longer attempt to disguise - A State Legislatures do not follow the example which is Bank of the U. S, and a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as we have stated, have been alread; avowed by the leaders in Congress; and when it is re-membered that those leaders have been heretofore the constant advocates of a Tariff and of Internal Improvements by the General Government, all of these questions may be considered as issues now before the American people. Upon these subjects, the present opinion of the acting President is not positively known There is an apparent contradiction between his former opinions, and some of the present signs of the times -What are the sentiments heretofore expressed by him cing more of it into the country; for money is like every other article, and will find its way to the market where the consideration of Congress? In the House of Rep. when the most important of those subjects was under resentatives in 1819, in Committee of the Whole on the Bank of the United States, Mr. Tyler said, in the know the ground which I occupy, when I urge these speech from which we have already quoted, "For, sir, considerations upon you. A man, regardful alone of inasmuch as I believe the corporation unconstitutional, the fleeting and ephemeral popularity of the hour, I cannot, without a violation of my oath, hesitate to repair the breach thus made in the Constitution, when the countenance of honest men, or, what is still more im- lating the public faith. But, believing also, that it is portant, the approbation of my own conscience, if I could expedient to put it down, and other gentlemen feeling be operated on by such motives or fears. Pardon me themselves at liberty to follow up that inquiry, I pr for still further extending this enquiry. There are three parties interested in the question, which we are called on to decide—the stockholders—the debtor—and was calculated to delay the resumption of specie paywas calculated to delay the resumption of specie payments on the part of the State Banks.—I look to a more efficient cause for the resumption of specie pay ments. I look to the resolutions of the State Leasing tures; to the resolution of Congress, requiring the pay ment of all dues to the Government to be made in cie, or the notes of banks paying specie, after the 20th February, 1817, as the great cause of this resumption. indeed would be our condition if such was the case. — I am disposed to ascribe more energy to the arm of this Government than to any moneyed institution." In the Senate of 1832, the question being on the bill to conthe Secretary of the Treasury to devise some states the Secretary of the Treasury to devise some states as a substitute for the present. We shall pay too much as a substitute for the present. We shall pay too much voted in the negative. In the Senate of 1832, Mr. Tyler, for the facilities which are afforded the Treasury by this in opposition to Mr. Clay's Tariff resolution, made these in opposition to Mr. Clay's Tariff resolution, made these remarks, "Flatter not yourselves that this is exclusively a South Carolina question. No, Sir, it is a Southern question. Every State on the other side of the Potomac feels alike interested in it; nor labor under the morbid apprehension that to grant relief can produce the slightest tendency to disunion. Do you seek to speculation has usurped the place of honest techng.—
Are we not too young to encourage such a state of things? Our republic can only be preserved by a strict adherence to virtue. It is our duty, if we consult our adherence to virtue. It is our duty, if we consult our being under consideration, Mr. Tyler said, "I was in being under consideration, Mr. Tyler said, "I was in being under consideration, Mr. Tyler said, "I was in being under consideration and the first to enter gravely into the Union, practise not injustice; for a secretary as the first to enter gravely into the Union, practise not injustice; for a secretary as the secretary as the secretary as the first to enter gravely into the Union, practise not injustice; for a secretary as the s that Congress which was the first to enter gravely into contamination. This bank is already interwoven with the affections of many;—its influence will become roads and canals. I then attentively weighed all that was urged by the advocates of that system-if system this opportunity to escape, we may sigh over our un- that may be called which is none-and my decision happy condition; but that will be the only privilege was against them. Every subsequent reflection has which will be left us. Let my fate be what it may, I confirmed the opinion then expressed, and the exhave discharged my duty. I am regardless of the con-sequences."—We hail this spirit indeed with admira-in its exercise, all that is dear and should be considered sacred in our institutions is put to hazard -Such were the opinions of Mr. Tyler on these United States further than we designed. We will not important subjects. They have never been openretracted. But in his letter of October last, to certain citizens of Henrico county, he throws out an Adams, he Whigs propose to carry out at the Extra Session -viz: certain citizens of Henrico county, he throws out at There have the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands intimation, that a National Bank may become necessary We Virginians are accustomed to meet such questions upon the threshold. We ask then, where is the authority

> to secure to industry its just rewards, and to re-esta-blish public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptates vet taken that decided position, which should co the confidence of the Democratic party, nor d declares already too great, may be wielded against

ble proportion in our Congressional representa-Standing Army to encounter. It alarmed and al. some of our friends at the last election-and along the equally extravagant humbug of 40 millions ca ditures, contributed to our defeat. We have so ficulties to encounter. We have a new spirit to -but let us recollect the glorious cause in who are engaged. Let us keep our eyes continually the same great principles, which guide our foots! the Israelites of old were directed; "the pillar of by day, and the pillar of fire by night." er that the issues now are Bank or no Bank, D tion or no Distribution, in fine, a strict constructhe Constitution, or a construction based on expect, or the personal interests of political aspirants the late Presidential contest, Virginia has so that from her ancient principles, she can ne be reduced nor terrified—But let her gallant sons make another effort, and a Democratic majority tions, let us show to our country, that we are st the vanguard of Democracy, that Virginia still reve her Jefferson, and still struggles for the doctrine '98. The present contest is a contest between of Let no cunning schemes divert your tion from the true issues- Let all remember ! next Congress, and the next Legislature, the sorbing question is, Bank or no Bank - an in the Constitution, or the preservation of its in The eyes of the country are upon us-the moral

The time for our Spring Elections is nearly at and we should call forth all our energies to see

majority in the next Legislature, and the largest

foremost in the ranks of Republicanism, and still impregnable bulwark of the Constitution.
THOMAS RITCHIE. Chairman of the Central Commit Richmond, April 16, 1841.

of this mother of States is appreciated by all,

incumbent on every Virginian to do his duty.

all then to the polls, and, while we vindicate

cient principles, let us show that Virginia is

eulogies in the Senate and the House, both branches adjourned over to to-day. Further order will also be taken in observance of the melancholy event.

The unwelcomed intelligence reached Boston early

The unwelcomed intelligence reached Boston ea titute wife and the helpless child are mingled with cial organ expresses its opinion, "that there is " er:) titute wife and the helpless child are mingled with cial organ expresses its opinion, them for the remorseless cruelty, which, without his scription which affords so fair a prospect for a them for the remorseless cruelty, which, without his scription which affords so fair a prospect for a scription which affords so fair a scription which affords so